The Downside of Stormwater Runoff Management: Discosso Voctors & Structural RMDs

Disease Vectors & Structural BMPs in Southern California



Marco E. Metzger, Ph.D.
Vector-Borne Disease Section
California Department of Health Services

Acknowledgements

- Greater Los Angeles Co. Vector Control District
- San Diego Co. Vector Surveillance & Control
- San Gabriel Valley Mosq.&Vector Cont. District
- Los Angeles Co. West Vector Control District

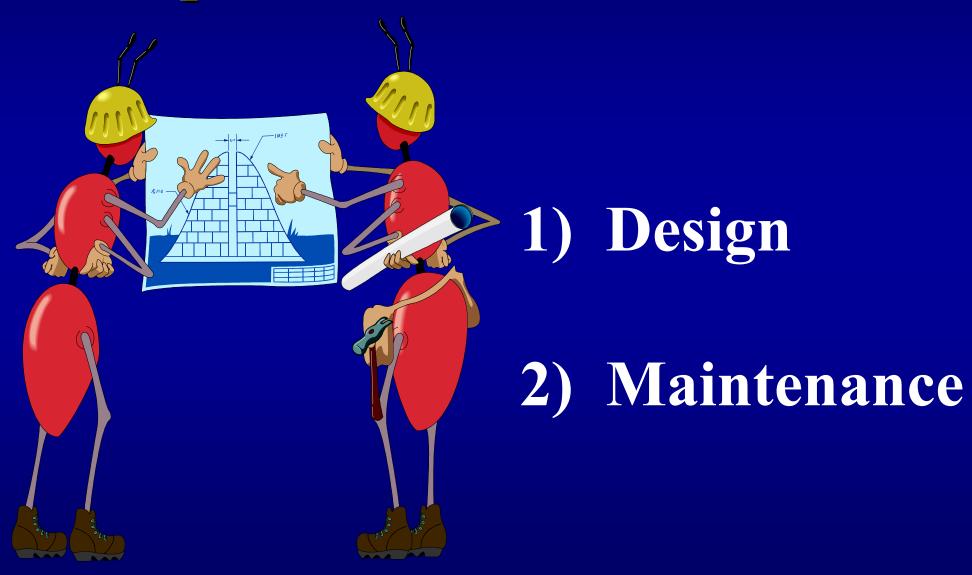
Caltrans

Dean Messer Wakoli Wekesa Catherine Beitia Jeanne-Marie Lane

BMPs and Public Health

BMPs potentially create a public health hazard by increasing habitat availability for aquatic stages of mosquitoes, and by creating harborage, food, and moisture for other reservoir and nuisance species

Two Primary Factors Contribute to Mosquito Production in BMPs





RETENTION PONDS





SPREADER TROUGHS



RIP RAP









SUMPS, CATCH BASINS, & SETTLING BASINS

COVERED / BELOW-GROUND





CATCH BASINS & SETTLING BASINS EXPOSED



VEGETATION OVERGROWTH / INVASION



VEGETATION OVERGROWTH / INVASION



CLOGS







SILT / DEBRIS BUILD-UP

Other Factors



CONSIDERATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Other Factors





NON-STORMWATER RUNOFF

Caltrans Stormwater BMP Retrofit Pilot Study

Vector Component Provided technical expertise on vectors and vector-borne diseases

- **CDHS-VBDS**
- GLACVCD, LACWVCD, SGVMVCD, SDCVSC
- University of California
- Stormwater consultants

Two -Year Study Objectives

 Establish a comprehensive vector surveillance and monitoring program (37 structures, 8 BMP types, 31 sites)

Document and evaluate vector production at BMP sites

Recommend appropriate alterations and design modifications

Mosquitoes Breeding in Caltrans BMPs



- Culex quinquefasciatus
- Culex tarsalis
- Culex stigmatosoma
- Anopheles hermsi
- Anopheles franciscanus
- Culiseta incidens
- Culiseta inornata
- Ochlerotatus squamiger

Mosquito Monitoring



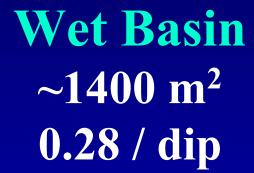




"Dip Sampling"

Frequency, Density, & Habitat Size







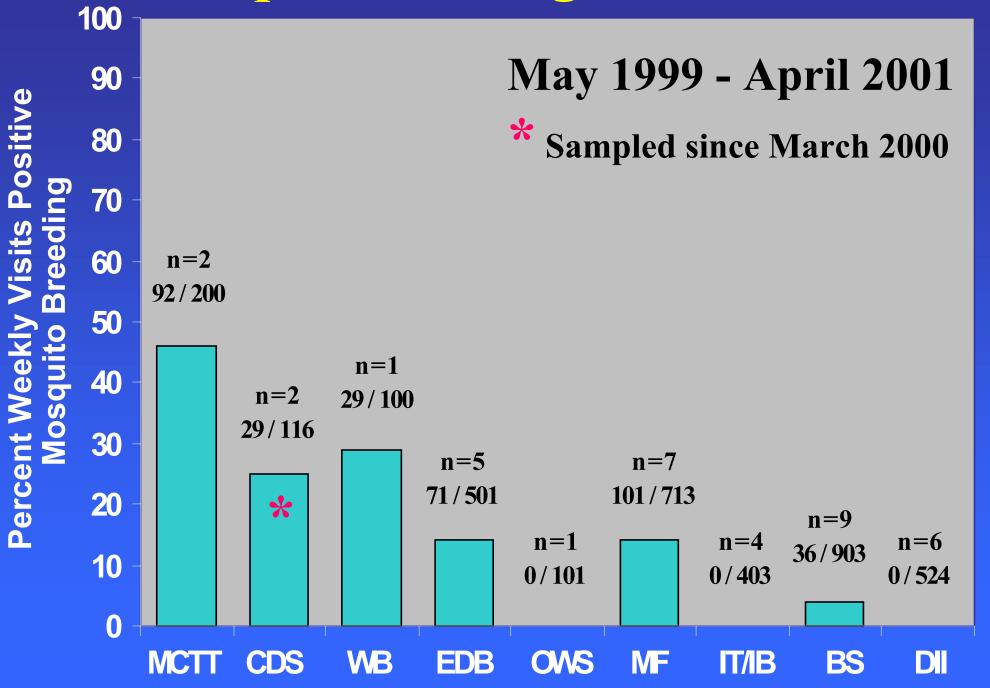
MCTT
61 m²
24.1 / dip

Average number of mosquito larvae per "dip" in May 2000 (5 site visits)



CDS 0.66 m² 64.8 / dip

Mosquitoes Breeding in Caltrans BMPs



Mosquito Control

- Adults = "Adulticides"
 - Ground applications
 - Aerial applications

- Immatures = "Larvicides"
 - Insect growth regulators (methoprene)
 - Microbial insecticides (Bti)

Integrated Mosquito Management

- Environmental manipulation
 - Water or vegetation management
- Biological control
 - Mosquitofish
- Chemical control
 - Insect growth regulators (methoprene)
 - Microbial insecticides (Bti)
- Legal authority to protect public health
 - California Health and Safety Code

The Proactive Approach with BMPs: Design the Bugs Out

- Avoid creating "public nuisances", potential fines, and corrective measures
- Dwindling number of insecticides and resistance
- Reduce long-term costs of vector control
- Reduce potential complaints and maintain good public perception

Note: Certain BMP designs will require routine vector monitoring

Source: Invasive vegetation



Mitigation: Annual vegetation management



Wet Basin I-5/La Costa (east) (Site # 111104)

Mosquito net covering sand media filter pump sump



Sand Media Filter (Austin Type)
Foothill Maintenance Station
(Site # 74203)

Source: Loose-rock energy dissipaters

Biofiltration Swale I-5/I-605 (Site # 73224)

Mitigation: Grouted energy dissipaters



Biofiltration Swale I-605 Del Amo Avenue (Site # 73225)

Source: Below-ground, covered sump



Continuous Deflective Separator I-210 East of Filmore St. (Site # 73103)

Mitigation:
"Mosquito proof" access points



Source: Exposed sedimentation basin

Mitigation: Aluminum "Smoke proof" cover





Multi-Chambered Treatment Train Lakewood Park & Ride (Site # 74208)

Wasted Effort?

Minimizing / eliminating
mosquito breeding habitats
from BMPs requires a
proper and timely
maintenance plan!

Mosquitoes are highly opportunistic!

Building a Better BMP

Collaboration and cooperation is the key to suppressing vector populations



Vector control agencies can provide valuable input into design and maintenance plans

- Extensive knowledge of local vector species biology, seasonality, and habitat preferences
- Point out potential problems or "red flags"

It is critical that as structures are built to improve water quality, public health hazards are not created.

